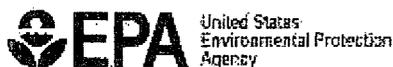


524-582

9/18/2013

1/43

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460



Office of Pesticide Programs

Ms. Helen Mero
Regulatory Affairs
Monsanto Company
800 N. Lindbergh Blvd.
St. Lois, MO 63167

SEP 18 2013

Subject: Label Amendment
M1691 Herbicide
EPA Reg. No.: 524-582

Dear Ms. Mero,

The Agency has received your application to amend the registration of the product described above. The submitted master label and 3 supplemental labels are acceptable, and will be added to the file for the subject product.

If you have any questions, please contact Kathryn Montague (703-305-1243 or montague.kathryn@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kathryn V. Montague".

Kathryn V. Montague
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

MASTER LABEL FOR EPA REG. NO. 524-582

Primary Brand Name:
M1691 Herbicide

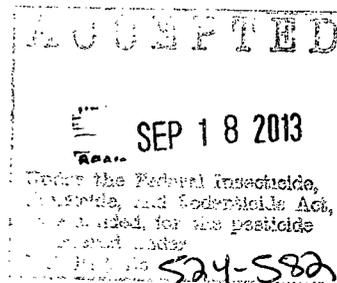


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I. MAIN LABEL FOR EPA REG. No. 524-582

[INSERT BRAND NAME]

Herbicide

Complete Directions for Use

EPA Reg. Number: 524-582

For weed control in asparagus, conservation reserve programs, corn, cotton, fallow croplands, general farmstead (noncropland), sorghum, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, small grains, sod farms and farmstead turf, soybean, and sugarcane.

Not all products recommended on this label are registered in California. Check the registration status of each product in California before using.

Read the entire label before using this product.

Use only according to label instructions.

Read the "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" statement at the end of the label before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

Net contents:

EPA Establishment No.:

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INGREDIENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Diglycolamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)* 58.1%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 41.9%

TOTAL: 100.0%

* contains 39.4%, 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (4 pounds acid equivalent per U.S. gallon or 480 grams per liter).

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

1. FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE IN USING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL-FREE,
1-800-332-3111.

2. IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS HERBICIDE PRODUCT, OR FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CALL COLLECT, DAY OR NIGHT,
(314)-694-4000.

IN CASE OF SPILL:

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

1.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Keep out of reach of children.

CAUTION!

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. • You can call (314) 694-4000, collect day or night, for emergency medical treatment information. • This product is identified as [INSERT BRAND NAME], EPA Registration No. 524-582. 	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are nitrile rubber and butyl rubber. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category C on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

See "Engineering Controls Statement" for additional requirements.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "all mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

1.2 Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on the label.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

GROUND AND SURFACE WATER PROTECTION

Point source contamination - To prevent point source contamination, do not mix or load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Do not apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Movement by surface runoff or through soil - Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface. Do not apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow application rate recommendations as affected by soil type in the Crop Specific Information section of this label.

Movement by water erosion of treated soil - Do not apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

ENDANGERED SPECIES CONCERNS

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label or in separately published Monsanto supplemental labeling. Supplemental labeling can be obtained from your Authorized Monsanto Retailer or Monsanto Company Representative. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulations.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the WPS.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as, plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Do not enter or allow other people or pets to enter until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste, and vandalism. Do not allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage and disposal.

Open dumping is prohibited. This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes.

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Groundwater contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material. Spillage or leakage should be contained and absorbed with clay granules, sawdust, or equivalent material for disposal.

Store in original container in a well-ventilated and away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

To avoid wastes, use all material in this container, including rinsate, by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program. Such programs are often run by state or local governments or by industry. All disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations and procedures.

[Alternate PESTICIDE DISPOSAL statement for transport vehicles only: To avoid wastes, empty as much product from this transport vehicle as possible for repackaging or use in accordance with label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product or rinsate to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program. All disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations and procedures.]

CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL: *[Optional label statement if applicable: See container label for container handling and disposal instructions and refilling limitations.]*

[CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL STATEMENTS AND REFILLING LIMITATIONS FOR CONTAINER LABELS]

[CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL STATEMENT AND REFILLING LIMITATION FOR NONREFILLABLE RIGID CONTAINERS OF LESS THAN 1-GALLON CAPACITY]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

[Alternate container statement: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state.]

Triple rinse this container promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Then offer this container for recycling, if available. If recycling is not available, dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and procedures, which may include puncturing the properly rinsed container and disposing in a sanitary landfill.

[*Alternate container disposal statement:* Once properly rinsed, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or Monsanto at 1-800-ROUNDUP (1-800-768-6387). If recycling is not available, dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and procedures, which may include puncturing the properly rinsed container and disposing in a sanitary landfill.]

[CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL STATEMENT AND REFILLING LIMITATION FOR NONREFILLABLE RIGID PLASTIC 2.5-GALLON CONTAINERS AND OTHER NONREFILLABLE CONTAINERS OF GREATER THAN 1-GALLON BUT EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 5-GALLON CAPACITY]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state.

[*Alternate container statement:* Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.]

Triple rinse or pressure rinse (or equivalent) this container promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Once properly rinsed, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. [*Optional container disposal statement:* To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or Monsanto at 1-800-ROUNDUP (1-800-768-6387)]. If recycling is not available, dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and procedures, which may include puncturing the properly rinsed container and disposing in a sanitary landfill.

[*Alternate container disposal statement:* Then offer this container for recycling, if available. If recycling is not available, dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and procedures, which may include puncturing the properly rinsed container and disposing in a sanitary landfill.]

[CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL STATEMENT AND REFILLING LIMITATION FOR NONREFILLABLE RIGID PLASTIC 30-GALLON CONTAINERS AND OTHER NONREFILLABLE CONTAINERS OF GREATER THAN 5-GALLON CAPACITY]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

[*Alternate container statement:* Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to

temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state.]

Triple rinse or pressure rinse (or equivalent) this container promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Once properly rinsed, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. [Alternate container disposal statement: To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or Monsanto at 1-800-ROUNDUP (1-800-768-6387)]. If recycling is not available, dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and procedures, which may include puncturing the properly rinsed container and disposing in a sanitary landfill.

[Alternate container disposal statement: Then offer the container for recycling, if available. If recycling is not available, dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and procedures, which may include puncturing the properly rinsed container and disposing in a sanitary landfill.]

[Optional container label statement: Return Properly Rinsed Container to Monsanto for Recycling Contact: 1-800-ROUNDUP (1-800-768-6387)]

[CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL STATEMENT AND REFILLING LIMITATION FOR ALL REFILLABLE CONTAINERS, EXCEPT TRANSPORT VEHICLES]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning this container before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Cleaning this container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container.

To clean this container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer this container for recycling, if available.

[Optional container disposal statement: To obtain information about recycling refillable containers, contact Monsanto Company at 1-800-ROUNDUP (1-800-768-6387)]

[Optional container label statement: Return Properly Rinsed Container to Monsanto for Recycling, Call 1-800-ROUNDUP (1-800-768-6387)]

[CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL STATEMENT FOR ALL TRANSPORT VEHICLES AS DEFINED IN 40 CFR 156.3]

THIS LABEL FOR USE WITH TRANSPORT VEHICLES ONLY

Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all precautions stated on this label until the container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, and worn-out threads and closures. Clean thoroughly before reuse for transportation of a material of different composition or before retiring this transport vehicle from service.

[Alternative label statement: NET CONTENTS: See Bill of Lading]

[Alternative label statement: LOT: See Bill of Lading]

[Alternative label statement: For Net Contents and Lot Number, see Bill of Lading]

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Do not apply by air. This product is a water-soluble formulation intended for control and suppression of many annual, biennials, and perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as woody brush and vines listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of this label. This product may be used for control of these weeds in asparagus, corn, cotton, conservation reserve programs, fallow cropland, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, general farmstead (noncropland), small grains, sod farms and farmstead turf, sorghum, soybean, and sugarcane.

M1691 Herbicide is a postemergence, systemic herbicide which can have moderate residual control on small seeded broadleaf weeds, including waterhemp, lambsquarters and Palmer pigweed, depending on rainfall and soil type.

Refer to the CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION section for application timing and other crop-specific details.

[INSERT BRAND NAME] is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. [INSERT BRAND NAME] interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

[Optional label text: Do not add [Optional label text: surfactants, additives containing surfactants,] buffering agents or pH adjusting agents to the spray solution when [INSERT BRAND NAME] is the only pesticide being applied unless otherwise directed. See the MIXING section of this label for instructions regarding other additives.]

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
-------	---	-----------

Dicamba mimics auxin (a plant hormone) resulting in a hormone imbalance in susceptible plants that interferes with normal cell division, cell enlargement, and protein synthesis. Dicamba active ingredient is a Group 4 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population can contain plants naturally resistant to Group 4 herbicides. Weed species resistant to Group 4 herbicides can be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide from a different Group, or by using other cultural or mechanical practices..

1.3 Weed Management Practices

To minimize the occurrence of dicamba-resistant biotypes, observe the following weed management practices:

- Scout your fields before and after herbicide application.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Incorporate other herbicides (e.g., a selective and/or a residual herbicide) and cultural practices (e.g., tillage or crop rotation) as part of your weed control system, where appropriate.
- Use the full recommended herbicide rate and proper application timing for the hardest to control weed species present in the field. Avoid tank mixtures with other herbicides that reduce the efficacy of this product (through antagonism), or with ones that encourage application rates of this product below those specified on this label.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Clean equipment before moving from field to field to minimize the spread of weed seed or plant parts.
- Use new commercial seed that is as free of weed seed as possible.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product on a particular weed to your Monsanto representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

1.4 Management of Dicamba-Resistant Biotypes

Appropriate testing is critical in order to determine if a weed is resistant to dicamba. Contact your Monsanto representative to determine if resistance in any particular weed biotype has been confirmed in your area, or visit on the Internet www.weedresistancemanagement.com or www.weedscience.org.

Since the occurrence of new dicamba-resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, Monsanto Company is not responsible for any losses that result from the failure of this product to control dicamba-resistant weed biotypes.

The following good agronomic practices can reduce the spread of confirmed dicamba-resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your field, this product may be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g., crop rotation or tillage) can also be used as appropriate.
- Scout treated fields after herbicide application and control weed escapes, including resistant biotypes, before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.

MIXING

1.5 Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

- For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.
- Add components in the sequence indicated in the Mixing Order section below using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of labeled use rate per acre.
- Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
- When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
- Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface; fine particles that precipitate to the bottom; or thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, then do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

1.6 Mixing Order

1. Water - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. Agitation - Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. Inductor - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. Products in PVA bags - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. Water-dispersible products (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
6. Water-soluble products (such as [INSERT BRAND NAME])
7. Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrate when applicable)
8. Water-soluble additives (when applicable)
9. Remaining quantity of water.

Maintain constant agitation during application

1.7 Tank Mixtures

This product may be tank-mixed with other registered herbicides to provide longer residual weed control, a broader weed control spectrum or an alternate mode of action. Always read and follow label directions for all products in the tank mixture.

Some tank-mix products have the potential to cause crop injury under certain conditions, at certain growth stages and/or under other circumstances. Read the label for all products to be used in the tank mixture prior to use to determine the potential for crop injury.

Tank mixtures with other herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, miticides, additives, micronutrients or foliar fertilizers could result in reduced weed control, physical incompatibility or crop injury. Monsanto has not tested all tank-mix product formulations for compatibility, antagonism or reduction in product performance. Unless prohibited by law, buyer and all users are solely responsible for any and all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly specified on this label or in separate supplemental labeling or Fact Sheets published for this product.

Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for the specific crop use. Refer to all individual product labels, supplemental labeling and Fact Sheets for all products in the tank mixture, and observe all precautions and limitations on the label, including application timing restrictions, soil restrictions, minimum re-cropping intervals and rotational guidelines. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the tank mixture. See the CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION section for more details.

Always predetermine the compatibility of all tank-mix products together in the carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance.

Apply this product or tank mixtures with this product at a minimum spray volume rate of 10 GPA.

[Optional label statement: The herbicide products listed may be applied with **M1691 Herbicide** according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels:

- Accent® (nicosulfuron)
- Acquire™ (glyphosate)
- Ally® (metsulfuron-methyl)
- Amber® (triasulfuron)
- Asulox® (asulam)
- Atrazine
- Authority® Assist (sulfentrazone + imazethapyr)

- Authority[®] XL (sulfentrazone + chlorimuron ethyl)
- Axiom[™] (flufenacet + metribuzin)
- Banvel[®] SGF (dicamba)
- Basagran[®] (bentazon)
- Beacon[®] (primisulfuron-methyl)
- Bicep II Magnum[®] (s-metolachlor + atrazine)
- Bronate[®] (bromoxynil + MCPA)
- Bronco[®] (alachlor + glyphosate)
- Buctril[®] (bromoxynil)
- Bullet[®] (alachlor + atrazine)
- Canvas[®] (thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron)
- Caparol[®] (prometryn)
- Crossbow[®] (2,4-D + triclopyr)
- Curtail[®] (clopyralid + 2,4-D)
- Cyclone[®] (paraquat)
- Dakota[®] (fenoxaprop + MCPA)
- Degree[™] (acetochlor)
- Degree Xtra[™] (acetochlor + atrazine)
- DoublePlay[®] (acetochlor + EPTC)
- Dual Magnum[™] (s-metolachlor)
- Dual II Magnum[®] (s-metolachlor + atrazine)
- Eradicane[®] (EPTC)
- Evik[®] (ametryn)
- Exceed[®] (primisulfuron + prosulfuron)
- Express[®] (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)
- Extrazine[®] II (cyanazine + atrazine)
- Fallow Master[®] (glyphosate + dicamba)
- Field Master[™] (acetochlor + atrazine + glyphosate)
- Fierce[®] (flumioxazin + pyroxasulfone)
- Finesse[®] (chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl)
- Frontier[®] (dimethenamid)
- FulTime[™] (acetochlor + atrazine)
- Gangster[®] (flumioxazin + cloransulam-methyl)
- Garlon[®] (triclopyr)
- Glean[®] (chlorsulfuron)
- Gramoxone[®] Extra (paraquat)
- Guardman[®] (dimethenamid + atrazine)
- Harmony[®] Extra (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)
- Harness[®] (acetochlor)
- Harness[®] Xtra (acetochlor + atrazine)
- Hornet[™] (flumetsalam + c1opyralid)
- Karmex[®] (diuron)
- Kerb[®] (pronamide)
- Laddok[®] S-12 (bentazon + atrazine)
- Landmaster[®] BW (glyphosate + 2,4-D)
- Lariat[®] (alachlor + atrazine)
- Lasso[®] (alachlor)
- Lexone[®] (metribuzin)
- Liberty[®] (glufosinate)
- Lightning[®] (imazethapyr + imazapyr)
- Marksman[®] (dicamba + atrazine)
- MCPA
- Outlook[™] (dimethenamid-P)
- Paramount[®] (quinclorac)
- Partner[®] (alachlor)
- Peak[®] (prosulfuron)

Permit[®] (halosulfuron)
 Princep[®] (simazine)
 Prowl[®] (pendimethalin)
 Python[™] (flumetsulam)
 Ramrod[®] (propachlor)
 Roundup WeatherMAX[®] (glyphosate)
 Roundup PowerMAX[®] (glyphosate)
 RT 3[®] (glyphosate)
 Sencor[®] (metribuzin)
 Spirit[™] (primisulfuron + prosulfuron)
 Stinger[®] (clopyralid)
 Surpass[®] (acetochlor)
 Sutan[®] + (butylate)
 Tiller[®] (fenoxaprop-ethyl + MCPA + 2,4-D)
 TopNotch[™] (acetochlor)
 Tordon[®] 22K (picloram)
 Touchdown[®] (sulfosate)
 Tough[®] (pyridate)
 Valor[®] (flumioxazin)
 2,4-D

This product may also be used in tank mixtures with foliar applied insecticides including synthetic pyrethroids such as Ambush[®], Asana[®], Pounce[®] and Warrior[®] insecticides or with the carbamate insecticide Furadan[®]. Do not apply in tank mixtures with Lorsban[®] insecticide.]

1.8 Surfactants and Adjuvants

Although not always required, surfactant may be added to spray solutions of this product.

A quality nonionic surfactant (NIS) of at least 70% active may be added to the spray solution at 0.25 percent surfactant concentration (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution). Read and carefully observe all caution statements and other information on the surfactant label.

Do not add acidifying buffering agents, acidic pH adjusting agents or adjuvants other than agriculturally approved NIS to the spray solution.

Instead of NIS, oil concentrate surfactants such as crop oil concentrate (COC), high surfactant oil concentrate (HSOC) or methylated seed oil (MSO) may be used at 1 to 2 quarts/100 gallons (0.5% to 1% v/v), but at least 1 pint/acre. Do not use crop oil concentrates (COC) or methylated seed oils (MSO) as adjuvants when this product is applied with a Roundup Brand Agricultural Herbicide. When **M1691 Herbicide** is used with another herbicide that requires the use of a COC or MSO adjuvant follow the label instructions of that product.

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils.

[*Optional label statement:* Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used in preplant, pre-emergence, and preharvest application, as well as in pastures and noncropland. Do not use crop oil

concentrate for postemergence in-crop applications unless specifically allowed in section 10 Crop-Specific Information of this label or in separate supplemental labeling.]

1.9 Drift Reduction Additives

Nozzle selection is one of the most important parameters for drift reduction. A drift reduction additive may be used with this product to further reduce fine droplets. Not all drift reduction additives are compatible with every nozzle type and pesticide / adjuvant combination. Check with the additive manufacturer to insure that the drift additive will work properly with the spray nozzle, spray pressure and your specific spray solution.

Read and carefully observe all precautions, limitations and all other information on the product label.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING AERIAL SPRAY EQUIPMENT .

M1691 Herbicide can be applied to actively growing weeds as broadcast, band, or spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier. Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches). Timely application to small weeds early in the season will improve control and reduce weed competition. Refer to table 1 for general **[INSERT BRAND NAME]** application rates for control or suppression by weed type and growth stage. For crop-specific application timing and other details, refer to the CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION section of this label.

APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING THE DESIRED VOLUMES.

CULTIVATION Do not cultivate within 7 days after applying this product.

1.10 Spray Drift Management

Do not allow herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation because severe injury or destruction to desirable broadleaf plants could result. The following drift management requirements must be followed to ensure application accuracy from ground application onto agricultural field crops.

Controlling Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if the application is made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the **"Wind Speed and Direction"**, **"Temperature and Humidity"** and **"Temperature Inversions"** sections of this label).

- **Nozzle type.** Use only spray nozzles that produce very coarse to ultra coarse spray droplets and minimal amounts of fine spray droplets as defined by the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE S-572.1). Do not use conventional flat fan nozzles that produce an excessive amount of driftable fines. Common examples are the TeeJet® XR and Turbo Teejet.

Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations to determine the proper droplet spectrum, operating pressure, boom height, nozzle spacing and ground speed that will deliver the desired droplet size and spray volume of at least 10 GPA for the nozzle selected that will produce a very coarse to ultra coarse spray droplet.

- **Spray Pressure.** Adjust pressure for selected nozzles according to the nozzle manufacturer to maintain very coarse to ultra coarse droplets. Use sufficient spray pressure with air induction nozzles to ensure a good spray pattern, while maintaining very coarse to ultra coarse droplets; use at least 30 psi to ensure proper pattern overlap. Confirm that sprayer rate controller hardware

(if so equipped) does not increase pressure above the desired range. Calibrate the flow rate for the selected nozzles on the equipment used to apply this product.

- **Spray Volume.** Apply this product in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use a higher spray volume when treating dense vegetation. Higher spray volumes also allow the use of larger nozzle orifices (sizes) which produce coarser spray droplets along with a lower percentage of driftable fines.
- **Equipment Ground Speed.** Select a ground speed less than 15 miles per hour that will deliver the desired spray volume while maintaining the desired spray pressure. Slower speeds generally result in better spray coverage and deposition on the target area.
- **Spray boom Height.** Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing (not more than 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy). Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions. For example, the 110° series nozzle is preferred as it allows for the lowest boom height (maximum of 20 inches above the target pest or crop canopy). Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions. Do not apply during a temperature inversion because off-target movement potential is high.

- During a temperature inversion, the atmosphere is very stable and vertical air mixing is restricted, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light, variable winds common during inversions.
- Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on evenings and nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. Cooling of air at the earth's surface takes place and warmer air is trapped above it. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning.
- Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.
- The inversion will dissipate with increased winds (above 3 miles per hour) or at sunrise when the surface air begins to warm (generally 3°F from morning low).

Wind Speed and Direction

- Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 miles per hour.
- If the wind speed is 3 miles per hour or less and fog is present, indicating a temperature inversion, do not apply this product.
 - If fog is not present, conduct a smoke test. Smoke that moves upward confirms there is no inversion present whereas smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud indicates a temperature inversion exists. Do not apply this product during a temperature inversion. Wait until the temperature has risen at least 3 degrees Fahrenheit from the morning low temperature or the wind speed is greater than 3 miles per hour to ensure that any inversion has lifted.
- Do not spray this product when the wind is blowing in the direction of a sensitive area at a wind speed greater than 10 miles per hour.
- For wind speed and direction restrictions for application of this product see the table below:

Wind speed	Application conditions and restrictions
<3 mph	Do not apply this product if temperature inversion exists.
3-10 mph	Optimum conditions for application of this product.
>10 – 15 mph	Do not apply this product when wind is blowing toward sensitive areas
> 15 mph	Do not apply this product

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas include known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target sensitive crop, residential areas, and greenhouses.

Applicators are required to ensure that they are aware of the proximity to sensitive areas, to avoid potential adverse effects from off-target movement of [INSERT BRAND NAME]. The applicator must survey the application site for neighboring sensitive areas prior to application. The applicator also should consult sensitive crop registries for locating sensitive areas where available.

Failure to follow the requirements in this label, could result in severe injury or destruction to desirable sensitive crops and trees, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage.

Application Awareness

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The interaction of equipment and weather related factors must be monitored to maximize performance and on-target spray deposition. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making a spray decision.

1.11 Ground Application (Banding)

When applying **M1691 Herbicide** by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}$$

1.12 Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume (20 gallons per acre) when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as practical for good weed coverage.

1.13 Ground Application (Wipers)

M1691 Herbicide may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush and vines. Use a solution containing 1 part **M1691 Herbicide** to 1 part water. Do not apply greater than 1 lb dicamba acid equivalent (1 quart of this product) per acre per application. Do not contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (including pastures) and non-cropland areas described in this label with the exception of cotton, sorghum, and soybean.

Table 1. M1691 Herbicide Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage

Use rate limitations are given in sections 9 (RESTRICTIONS) and 10 (CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION)

Weed Type and Stage	Rate Per Acre	Weed Type and Stage	Rate Per Acre
Annual¹ Small, actively growing	8 – 16 fluid ounces	Perennial Top growth suppression	8 – 16 fluid ounces
Established weed growth	16 – 24 fluid ounces	Top growth control and root suppression	16 – 32 fluid ounces
		Noted perennials (footnote 1 in Section 10.0).	32 fluid ounces
		Other perennials ³	32 fluid ounces
Biennial Rosette diameter 1 – 3"	8 – 16 fluid ounces	Woody Brush & Vines Top growth suppression	16 – 32 fluid ounces
Rosette diameter 3" or more	16 – 32 fluid ounces	Top growth control ^{2,3}	32 fluid ounces
Bolting	32 fluid ounces	Stems and stem suppression ³	32 fluid ounces
<p>¹ Rates below 8 fluid ounces per acre may provide control or suppression but should typically be applied with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype.</p> <p>² Species noted in Table 1 will require tank mixes for adequate control.</p> <p>³ Do not broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces per acre in any single application. One sequential application of up to 32 fluid ounces may be required for adequate control. Use the higher level listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth or perennial weeds with well established root growth.</p>			

1.14 Proper Spray System Equipment Cleanout

Minute quantities of dicamba can cause injury to sensitive crops (see the "Sensitive Areas" section of this label for a listing of sensitive crops).

Clean equipment immediately after using this product, using a triple rinse procedure as follows:

1. After spraying, drain the sprayer (including boom and lines) immediately. Do not allow the spray solution to remain in the spray boom lines overnight prior to flushing.
2. Flush tank, hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.
3. Inspect and clean all strainers, screens and filters.
4. Prepare a cleaning solution with a commercial detergent or sprayer cleaner or ammonia according to the manufacturer's directions.
5. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
6. Flush hoses, spray lines and nozzles for at least 1 minute with the cleaning solution.
7. Repeat above steps for two additional times to accomplish an effective triple rinse.

- 8. Remove nozzles, screens and strainers and clean separately in the cleaning solution after completing the above procedures.
- 9. Appropriately dispose of rinsate from steps 1-7 in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.
- 10. Drain sump, filter and lines.
- 11. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.

All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.

RESTRICTIONS

Maximum Application Rates: The maximum application or use rates stated throughout this label are given in units of volume (fluid ounces or quarts) of this product per acre. However, the maximum allowed application rates apply to this product combined with the use of any and all other herbicides containing the active ingredients dicamba, whether applied separately or as a tank mixture, on a basis of total pounds of dicamba (acid equivalents) per acre. If more than one dicamba-containing product is applied to the same site within the same year, you must ensure that the total use of dicamba (pounds acid equivalents) does not exceed the maximum allowed. See the INGREDIENTS section of this label for necessary product information.

Maximum seasonal use rate: Refer to Table 2. Crop-Specific Restrictions for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates. Do not exceed 64 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** (2 pounds acid equivalent) per acre, per year.

Preharvest Interval (PHI): Refer to the CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION section for preharvest intervals.

Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 24 hours

Crop Rotational Restrictions

The interval between application of this product and the planting of other crops in a crop rotation program is given below. When counting days from the application of this product, do not count days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified in this section could result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

Planting/replanting restrictions at application rates of 24 fluid ounces of this product per acre or less: Follow the planting restrictions in the directions for use for Preplant application in the Crop Specific Information section of this label. Do not plant barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings for 15 days for every 8 fluid ounces of this product applied per acre east of the Mississippi River and 22 days for every 8 fluid ounces per acre applied west of the Mississippi River. No planting restrictions apply beyond 120 days after application of this product.

Planting/replanting restrictions at application rates of more than 24 fluid ounces and up to 32 fluid ounces of this product per application per acre: Wait a minimum of 120 days after application of this product before planting corn, sorghum and cotton east of the Rocky Mountains and before planting all other crops grown in areas receiving 30 inches or more rainfall annually. Wait a minimum of 180 days before planting crops in areas with less than 30 inches of annual rainfall. Wait a minimum of 30 days for every 16 fluid ounces of this product applied per acre before planting barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings east of the Mississippi River and 45 days for every 16 fluid ounces of this product applied per acre west of the Mississippi River.

Rainfast period: Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of this product.

Stress: Do not apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.

Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.

Table 2. Crop-Specific Restrictions¹

Crop	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application (fl oz)	Maximum In-Crop Rate Pre Acre Per Season (fl oz)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding
Asparagus	16	16	Yes
Barley; Fall Spring	8 8	12 11	Yes
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	32	64	Yes
Corn	16	24	Yes ²
Cotton	8	8	Yes
Fallow Ground	32	64	Yes
Grass grown for seed	32	64	Yes
Oats	4	4	Yes
Pastureland	32	32	Yes
Proso Millet	4	4	Yes
Small grains grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/or pasture	16	16	Yes
Sorghum	8	16	Yes

Soybean	32	64	Yes
Sugarcane	32	64	Yes
Triticale	4	4	Yes
Sod farms and farmstead turf	32	32	Yes
Wheat	8	16	Yes
¹ Refer to section 10. CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION for more details. ² Once the crop reaches the ensilage (rnilk) stage or later in maturity			

CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

1.15 Asparagus

Apply **M1691 Herbicide** to emerged and actively growing weeds in 40 - 60 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre immediately after cutting the field, but at least 24 hours before the next cutting. Multiple applications may be made per growing season.

If spray contacts emerged spears, crooking (twisting) of some spears may result. If such crooking occurs, discard affected spears.

Rates: Apply 8-16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** to control annual sowthistle, black mustard, Canada and Russian thistle, and redroot pigweed (carelessweed).

Apply 16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** to control common chickweed, field bindweed, nettleleaf goosefoot, and wild radish. Up to 2 applications may be made per growing season. Do not exceed a total of 16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per treated acre, per crop year.

Do not harvest prior to 24 hours after treatment.

Do not use in the Coachella Valley of California.

Asparagus Tank Mixes

Apply 8-16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** with glyphosate or 2,4-D to improve control of Canada thistle and field bindweed.

1.16 Between Crop Applications

Preplant Directions (Postharvest, Fallow, Crop Stubble, Set-Aside) for Broadleaf Weed Control:

M1691 Herbicide can be applied either postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply **M1691 Herbicide** as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.

See the RESTRICTIONS section for the recommended interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

Rates and Timings:

Apply 4 – 32 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre. Refer to **Table 1** to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. For best performance, apply **M1691 Herbicide** when annual weeds are less than 4" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if **M1691 Herbicide** is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4 - 6" of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for **M1691 Herbicide**. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted. For small grain in-crop uses of **M1691 Herbicide**, refer to the small grain section for details.

Between Crop Tank Mixes

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides, apply 4 - 16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre for control of annual weeds, or 16 - 32 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Acquire™ | RT 3® (glyphosate) |
| Ally® | Gramoxone® Extra |
| Amber® | Kerb® |
| Atrazine | Landmaster® BW |
| Curtail® | Paramount® |
| Cyclone® | Sencor® |
| Fallow Master® | Tordon® 22K |
| Finesse® | Touchdown® |
| Roundup WeatherMAX® (glyphosate) | 2,4-D |
| Roundup PowerMAX® (glyphosate) | |

1.17 Corn (Field, Pop, Seed, And Silage)

Direct contact of **M1691 Herbicide** with corn seed must be avoided. If corn seeds are less than 1.5" inches below the surface, delay application until corn has emerged.

Applications of **M1691 Herbicide** to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning. Corn will usually become erect within 3 to 7 days. Cultivation should be delayed until after corn is growing normally to avoid breakage.

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.

Up to 2 applications of **M1691 Herbicide** may be made during a growing season. Sequential applications must be separated by 2 weeks or more.

Do not apply **M1691 Herbicide** to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the selectivity of **M1691 Herbicide** on your inbred line or variety of popcorn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.

Avoid using crop oil concentrates after crop emergence as crop injury may result. Use crop oil concentrates only in dry conditions when corn is less than 5" tall and when applying **M1691 Herbicide** alone or tank mixed with atrazine.

Use of sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier is not recommended for applications of **M1691 Herbicide** made after corn emergence.

M1691 Herbicide is not registered for use on sweet corn.

Preplant and Preemergence Application in No-Tillage Corn:

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2.5% or greater organic matter. Use 8 fluid ounces per acre on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium- and fine-textured soils with less than 2.5% organic matter.

Timing: **M1691 Herbicide** can be applied to emerging weeds before, during, or after planting a corn crop. When planting into a legume sod (e.g., alfalfa or clover), apply **M1691 Herbicide** after 4 - 6" of regrowth has occurred.

Preemergence Application in Conventional or Reduced Tillage Corn:

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per treated acre on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2.5% organic matter or more. Do not apply to coarse textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) of any soil with less than 2.5% organic matter until after corn emergence (See Early Postemergence uses below).

Timing: **M1691 Herbicide** may be applied after planting and prior to corn emergence. Pre-emergence application of **M1691 Herbicide** does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. A shallow mechanical incorporation is recommended if application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g., drags, harrows) which concentrates treated soil over seed furrow as seed damage could result.

Preemergence control of cocklebur, jimsonweed, and velvetleaf may be reduced if conditions such as low temperature or lack of soil moisture cause delayed or deep germination of weeds.

Early Postemergence Application in All Tillage Systems:

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per treated acre. Reduce the rate to 8 fluid ounces per treated acre if corn is growing on coarse textured soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam).

Timing: Apply between corn emergence and the 5-leaf stage or 8" tall, whichever occurs first. Refer to **Late Postemergence Applications** if the sixth true leaf is emerging from whorl or corn is greater than 8" tall.

Late Postemergence Application:

Rate: Apply 8 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per treated acre.

Timing: Apply **M1691 Herbicide** from 8 - 36" tall corn or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. For best performance, apply when weeds are less than 3" tall.

Apply directed spray when corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage, sensitive crops are growing nearby, or tank mixing with 2,4-D. Do not apply **M1691 Herbicide** when soybeans are growing nearby if any of these conditions exist:

- corn is more than 24" tall
- soybeans are more than 10" tall
- soybeans have begun to bloom

Corn Tank Mixes Or Sequential Uses

When using tank mix or sequential applications with **M1691 Herbicide**, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products.

Apply **M1691 Herbicide** prior to, in tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

Accent ^{®1}	Beacon ^{®1}
Acquire [™]	Bicep [®]
Atrazine	Bladex [®]
Axiom [™]	Bullet [®]
Banvel ^{®1}	Degree [™]

Degree Xtra™
 DoublePlay®²
 Dual Magnum™
 Dual II Magnum®
 Eradicane®
 Exceed®¹
 Extrazine® II
 Field Master®
 Frontier®
 FulTime®
 Gramoxone® Extra
 Guardsman®
 Harness®
 Harness® Xtra
 Hornet™¹
 Laddok® S-12
 Lasso®
 Liberty®³

Lightning®⁵
 Marksman®¹
 Outlook™
 Permit®¹
 Princep®
 Prowl®
 Python™
 Roundup WeatherMAX® (glyphosate)
 Roundup PowerMAX® (glyphosate)
 RT 3® (glyphosate) Spirit™¹
 Stinger®¹
 Surpass®
 Sutan® +²
 TopNotch™
 Touchdown®
 Tough®
 2,4-D¹

- ¹ See Table 3. Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs for additional limitations or restrictions that apply for tank mix or sequential use programs with these products.
- ² Sequential use only.
- ³ Use only on Liberty Link® (glufosinate tolerant) corn hybrids.
- ⁴ Includes postemergence use on Roundup Ready® (glyphosate tolerant) corn hybrids.
- ⁵ Use only CLEARFLELD® (imidazolinone tolerant) corn hybrids.

Table 3. Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Accent® or Beacon®	When tank mixing, applications immediately following extreme day or night temperature fluctuations or applications when daytime temperatures do not exceed 50° F may result in decreased weed control or crop injury. Delay application until the temperatures warm and both weeds and crop resume normal growth.
2,4-D	To provide maximum crop safety after corn emergence, use this tank mix only after corn is greater than 8" tall and when application can be made with drop pipes that direct spray beneath corn leaves and away from the whorl of the corn. The maximum rate of 2,4-D recommended in this tank mix is 0.25 pints per acre (0.125 pounds of acid equivalent per acre).
Banvel® or Marksman®	Tank mixes with these products that contain dicamba must not exceed a total combined rate of 0.50 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent per acre (0.25 pound on coarse-textured soils or on any soil when corn is greater than 8" tall). Sequential applications of these products must be separated by a minimum of 2 weeks (unless the combined rate is less than 0.5 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent and corn is 8" tall or less) and must not exceed a combined total of 0.75 pounds dicamba acid equivalent per acre for in-crop use.
Exceed, Spirit, Stinger, Homet, or Permit	For improved control of velvetleaf, tank mix 0.25-0.5 ounce of Exceed, 0.5 ounce of Spirit, or 0.17-0.33 ounce Permit per acre with M1691 Herbicide . For improved control of Canada thistle, Stinger at 1.5-3 fluid ounces per acre or Hornet at 0.6-1.2 ounces per acre may be tank mixed with M1691 Herbicide . Use the higher rate in the range for heavier infestations of these weeds.

1.18 Cotton

Preplant Application:

Apply up to 8 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting cotton in conventional or conservation tillage systems.

For best performance, apply **M1691 Herbicide** when weeds are in the 2 - 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across.

Following application of **M1691 Herbicide** and a minimum accumulation of 1" of rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 21 days is required per 8 fluid ounces per acre or less. These intervals must be observed prior to planting cotton.

Do not apply preplant to cotton west of the Rockies.

Do not make **M1691 Herbicide** preplant applications to cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

If applying a spring preplant treatment following application of a fall preplant (postharvest) treatment, then the combination of both treatments may not exceed 2 pounds acid equivalent per acre.

Cotton Tank Mixes

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, **M1691 Herbicide** may be tank mixed with Bladex[®], Caparol[®], Gramoxone[®] Extra, Roundup WeatherMAX[®], Roundup PowerMAX[®], and RT 3[®] herbicides.

1.19 Grass Grown For Seed

Apply 8 - 16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per treated acre on seedling grass after the crop reaches the 3 -5 leaf stage. Apply up to 32 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** on well-established perennial grass. For best performance, apply **M1691 Herbicide** when weeds are in the 2 - 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.

To suppress annual grasses such as brome (downy and riggut), rattail fescue, and windgrass, apply up to 32 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per treated acre in the fall or late summer after harvest and burning of established grass seed crops. Applications should be made immediately following the first irrigation when the soil is moist and before weeds have more than 2 leaves.

Do not apply **M1691 Herbicide** after the grass seed crop begins to joint.

Refer to the Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead section for grazing and feeding restrictions.

Grass Seed Tank Mixes

M1691 Herbicide may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Buctril [®] | MCPA amine |
| Curtail [®] | Sencor [®] |
| Express [®] | Stinger [®] |
| Karmex [®] | 2,4-D amine or ester |

1.20 Proso Millet

For use only within Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

M1691 herbicide combined with 2,4-D will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in **Section 12**.

Apply 4 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** with 0.375 pounds a.i. of 2,4-D. Apply the tank mix of **M1691 Herbicide** + 2,4-D as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds and when proso millet is in the 2 - 5 leaf stage. Use directions for 2,4-D products vary with manufacturers. Refer to a 2,4-D product with labeling consistent with the crop stage timing for

M1691 Herbicide. Some types of proso millet may be affected adversely by a tank mix of **M1691 Herbicide + 2,4-D.**

Do not apply unless possible proso millet crop injury will be acceptable.

Restrictions for proso millet that is grazed or cut for hay are indicated in **Table 4** in the Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead section of this label.

1.21 Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, And General Farmstead (Noncropland)

M1691 Herbicide is recommended for use on pasture, hay, rangeland, and general farmstead (non-cropland) (including fencerows and non-irrigation ditchbanks) for control or suppression of broadleaf weed and brush species listed in **Section 12.**

M1691 Herbicide may also be applied to non-cropland areas to control broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs, districts, or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides and highways, utilities, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the state level, but programs may be administered at state, county, or other level.

M1691 Herbicide uses described in this section also pertain to grasses and small grains (forage sorghum, rye, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/or pasture use only. Grasses and small grains not grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/or pasture must comply with crop-specific uses in this label. Some perennial weeds may be controlled with lower rates of either **M1691 herbicide** or **M1691 Herbicide** plus 2,4-D (refer to **Table 1**).

Rates and Timings

Refer to **Table 1** for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 32 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre are for spot treatments only. Spot treatment is defined as no more than a total of 1000 square feet of treated area per acre. Do not broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces per acre.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 32 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per treated acre during a growing season.

Grass grown for hay requires a 7-day wait period between application and harvest.

Crop-Specific Restrictions

Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre to small grains grown for pasture.

Newly seeded areas may be severely injured if more than 16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** is applied per acre.

Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustingrass may be injured if more than 16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** is applied per acre. Usually colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvetgrasses are most easily injured. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

Table 4 lists the timing restrictions for grazing or harvesting hay from treated fields. There are no grazing restrictions for animals other than lactating dairy animals.

Table 4. Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

M1691 Rate per Treated Acre (fluid ounces)	Days Before Grazing (days)	Days Before Hay Harvest (days)
Up to 16	7	37
Up to 32	21	51
Up to 64 (for spot treatment only).	40	70

- **Spot Treatments:** **M1691 Herbicide** may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

Cut Surface Treatments:

M1691 Herbicide may be applied as a cut surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees.

Rate: Mix 1 part **M1691 Herbicide** with 1 - 3 parts water to create the application solution. Use the lower dilution rate when treating difficult-to-control species.

- **For Frill or Girdle Treatments:** Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut surface with the solution.
- **For Stump Treatments:** Spray or paint freshly cut surface with the water mix. The area adjacent to the bark should be thoroughly wet.

Note: For more rapid foliar effects, 2,4-D may be added to the solution.

Applications For Control of Dormant Multiflora Rose:

M1691 Herbicide can be applied when plants are dormant as an undiluted spot treatment directly to the soil or as a Lo-Oil basal bark treatment using an oil-water emulsion solution.

- **Spot treatments:** Spot treatment applications of **M1691 Herbicide** should be applied directly to the soil as close as possible to the root crown but within 6 - 8" of the crown. On sloping terrain, apply **M1691 Herbicide** to the uphill side of the crown. Do not apply when snow or water prevents applying **M1691 Herbicide** directly to the soil. The use rate of **M1691 Herbicide** depends on the canopy diameter of the multiflora rose.

Examples: Use 0.25, 1.0, or 2.35 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** respectively, for 5, 10, or 15 feet canopy diameters.

- **Lo-Oil basal bark treatments:** For Lo-Oil basal bark treatments, apply **M1691 Herbicide** to the basal stem region from the ground line to a height of 12 - 18". Spray until runoff, with special emphasis on covering the root crown. For best results, apply **M1691 Herbicide** when plants are dormant. Do not apply after bud break or when plants are showing signs of active growth. Do not apply when snow or water prevents applying **M1691 Herbicide** to the ground line.

To prepare approximately 2 gallons of a Lo-Oil spray solution:

- 1) Combine 1.5 gallons of water, 1 ounce of emulsifier, 16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide**, and 2.5 pints of No. 2 diesel fuel.
- 2) Adjust the amounts of materials used proportionately to the amount of final spray solution desired.

Do not exceed 8 gallons of spray solution mix applied per acre, per year.

Pasture Tank Mixes*

M1691 herbicide may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

Acquire™
Ally®
Amber®
Crossbow®
Curtail®
Garlon®
Gramoxone® Extra

Roundup Ultra® RT
Roundup WeatherMAX®
Roundup PowerMAX®
RT 3®
Stinger®
Tordon® 22K
2,4-D

* Follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

M1691 Herbicide is recommended for use on both newly seeded and established grasses grown in Conservation Reserve or federal Set-Aside Programs. Treatments of **M1691 Herbicide** will injure or may kill alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

NEWLY SEEDED AREAS

M1691 Herbicide may be applied either preplant or postemergence to newly seeded grasses or small grains such as barley, oats, rye, sudangrass, wheat, or other grain species grown as a cover crop. Postemergence applications may be made after seedling grasses exceed the 3-leaf stage. Rates of **M1691 Herbicide** greater than 16 fluid ounces per treated acre may severely injure newly seeded grasses.

Preplant applications may injure new seedlings if the interval between application and grass planting is less than 45 days per 16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** applied per treated acre west of the Mississippi River or 20 days per 16 fluid ounces applied east of the Mississippi River.

ESTABLISHED GRASS STANDS

Established grass stands are perennial grasses planted one or more seasons prior to treatment. Certain species (bentgrass, carpetgrass, smooth brome, buffalograss, or St. Augustinegrass) may be injured when treated with more than 16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per treated acre.

When applied at recommended rates, **M1691 Herbicide** will control many annual and biennial weeds and provide control or suppression of many perennial weeds.

Rates and Timings

Apply 4 - 32 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre. Refer to **Table 1** for rates based on target weed species. **M1691 Herbicide** may be tank mixed (follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions) or applied sequentially with other products labeled for use in Conservation Reserve Programs such as atrazine, Cyclone[®], glyphosate (Acquire[™], Roundup WeatherMAX[®], Roundup PowerMAX[®], RT 3[®]), Gramoxone[®] Extra, Touchdown[®], or 2,4-D. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 64 fluid ounces (4 pints) of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre per year.

1.22 Small Grains Not Underseeded To Legumes (fall- and spring-seeded barley, oat, triticale and wheat)

M1691 Herbicide combinations with listed tank mix partners (follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions) will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in **Section 12**. For improved control of listed weeds, tank mix **M1691 Herbicide** with one or more of the herbicides listed.

M1691 Herbicide used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide tolerant or resistant weed management. Refer to the specific section crop for **M1691 Herbicide** application rate and timing.

For applications prior to weed emergence or when sulfonylurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected, tank mix a minimum of 3 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per treated acre with a non-sulfonylurea herbicide such as 2,4-D or MCPA. Tank mixing **M1691 Herbicide** with these products will offer more consistent control of sulfonylurea-resistant weeds.

Additives: When tank mixing **M1691 Herbicide** with sulfonylurea herbicides (Ally[®], Amber[®], Canvas[®], Express[®], Finesse[®], Glean[®], Harmony[®] Extra, and Peak[®]), use an agriculturally approved surfactant as indicated in Section 7.4 Surfactants and Adjuvants of this label and follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions.

Refer to the specific crop sections below for use rates. When treating difficult to control weeds such as kochia, wild buckwheat, cow cockle, prostrate knotweed, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce or when dense vegetative growth occurs, use the 3 - 4 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre.

Timings: Apply **M1691 Herbicide** before, during, or after planting small grains. See specific small grain crop uses below for maximum crop stage. For best performance, apply **M1691 Herbicide** when weeds are in the 2 - 3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Applying **M1691 Herbicide** to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yields.

Restrictions for small grain areas that are grazed or cut for hay are indicated in **Table 4** in Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead section of this label.

1.23 Small Grains: Barley (fall- and spring-seeded)

Early season applications:

Apply 2 - 4 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** to fall-seeded barley prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2 - 3 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** before spring-seeded barley exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

Note: For spring barley varieties that are seeded during the winter months or later, follow the rates and timings given for spring-seeded barley.

Do not tank mix **M1691 Herbicide** with 2,4-D in early season applications on spring-seeded barley.

Preharvest applications:

M1691 Herbicide can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of fall and spring-seeded barley. Apply 8 fluid ounces of M1691 herbicide per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when barley is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds canopy.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. Do not use preharvest-treated barley for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, **M1691 Herbicide** may be tank mixed with other herbicides, such as 2,4-D, that are labeled for preharvest uses in barley. Follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions.

Do not make preharvest applications in California.

Barley Tank Mixes*

Table 5.

Tank Mix Partner*	Rate Per Acre
Ally®	0.05 - 0.1 ounce ¹
Amber®	0.14 - 0.28 ounce ¹
Bronate®	0.75 - 1.5 pints
Buctril®	1 - 1.5 pints
Canvas®	0.2 - 0.4 ounce ¹
Express®	0.083 - 0.167 ounce ¹
Finesse®	0.167 - 0.33 ounce ¹
Glean®	0.167 ounce ¹
Harmony® Extra	0.167 - 0.33 ounce ¹
MCPA amine or ester	8 - 12 fluid ounces ² (0.25 - 0.375 pound a.e.)
Metribuzin (Sencor®, Lexone®)	0.125 - 0.47 pound a.i.
2,4-D amine or ester ^{2,3}	8 fluid ounces (0.25 pound a.e.)

* Follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions.
¹ Do not use low rates of sulfonylureas (Ally, Amber, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, and

Harmony Extra) on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

² When using formulations other than 4 pounds per gallon use pounds of a.e. per acre listed.

³ This tank mix is for fall-seeded barley only

1.24 Small Grains: Oats (fall- and spring-seeded)

Early season applications:

Apply 2 - 4 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre to fall-seeded oat prior to the jointing stage.

Apply 2 - 4 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** before spring-seeded oat exceed the 5-leaf stage.

M1691 Herbicide may be tank mixed with MCPA amine or ester for applications in oat. Follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions.

Do not tank mix **M1691 Herbicide** with 2,4-D in oat.

1.25 Small Grains: Triticale (fall- and spring-seeded)

Early season applications:

Apply 2 - 4 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** to triticale.

Early season applications to fall-seeded triticale must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded triticale must be made before triticale reaches the 6-leaf stage.

Triticale Tank Mixes:

For best performance, should be used in tank mix combination with bromoxynil (Buctril, Moxy™ 2E) herbicide. Follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions.

1.26 Small Grains: Wheat (fall- and spring-seeded)

Early Season Applications:

Apply 2 - 4 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** to wheat unless using one of the fall-seeded wheat specific programs below.

Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made before wheat exceeds the 6-leaf stage.

Early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging these varieties to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

To improve control of Russian thistle, flixweed, gromwell, or mayweed, add 2,4-D amine or ester to a tank mix with one of the following herbicides: Ally®, Amber®, Canvas®, Express®, Finesse®, Glean®, Harmony® Extra, or Peak®. Follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions.

Specific use programs for fall-seeded wheat only:

M1691 Herbicide may be used at 6 fluid ounces on fall-seeded wheat in Western Oregon as a spring application only. In Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, up to 8 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after it exceeds the 3-leaf stage for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. **M1691 Herbicide** may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine at 8 fluid ounces after wheat begins to tiller. Follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may

enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, do not use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

Preharvest applications:

M1691 Herbicide can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply 8 fluid ounces **M1691 Herbicide** per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. Do not use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, **M1691 Herbicide** herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Ally[®], Roundup WeatherMAX[®], Roundup PowerMAX[®], Roundup[®] Ultra, and 2,4-D. Follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions. Do not make preharvest applications in California.

Wheat Tank Mixes

Table 6.

Tank Mix Partner*	Rate Per Acre
Ally [®]	0.05 - 0.1 ounce ¹
Amber [®]	0.14 - 0.28 ounce ¹
Bronate [®]	0.75 - 1.5 pints
Buctril [®]	1 - 1.5 pints
Canvas [®]	0.2 - 0.4 ounce ¹
Curtail [®]	2 - 2.67 pints
Dakota [®]	16 fluid ounces
Express [®]	0.083 - 0.167 ounce ¹
Finesse [®]	0.167 - 0.33 ounce ¹
Glean [®]	0.167 ounce ¹
Harmony [®] Extra	0.167 - 0.33 ounce ¹
Karmex ^{®3}	0.5 - 1.5 pounds
Glyphosate (Roundup Ultra [®] RT) ⁴	12 - 16 fluid ounces
MCPA amine or ester ⁵	8 - 12 fluid ounces (0.25 - 0.375 pound a.e.)
Metribuzin ³ (Sencor [®] , Lexone [®])	0.25 - 0.375 pound a.i.
Peak ^{®1}	0.25 - 0.38 ounce
Stinger [®]	4 - 5.33 fluid ounces
Tiller ^{®2}	1 - 1.7 pints
2,4-D amine or ester ⁵	8 - 12 fluid ounces (0.25 - 0.375 pound a.e.)

* Follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions.

¹ Do not use low rates of sulfonylurea herbicides, such as Ally, Amber, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra, and Peak on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

² Do not use **M1691 Herbicide** as a tank mix treatment with Dakota or Tiller on Durum wheat. Do not tank mix with Tiller if wild oat is the target weed.

³ Tank mixes with Karmex and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.

⁴ A tank mix of up to 4 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** with Roundup Ultra RT or any glyphosate formulation labeled for use as a preplant application to small grains may be applied with no waiting period prior to planting.

⁵ Up to 32 fluid ounces of (1.0 pound a.e.) may be used on fall-seeded wheat if crop injury is acceptable. When using formulations other than 4 pounds per gallon, use the pounds of a.e. per acre listed.

1.27 Sorghum

M1691 Herbicide may be applied preplant, postemergence, or preharvest in sorghum to control many annual broadleaf weeds and to reduce competition from established perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as control their seedlings.

Do not graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage. If sorghum is grown for pasture or hay, refer to Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead section of this label for specific grazing and feeding restrictions.

Do not apply **M1691 Herbicide** to sorghum grown for seed production.

Preplant Application:

Up to 8 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** may be applied per acre if applied at least 15 days before sorghum planting.

Postemergence Application:

Up to 8 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre may be applied after sorghum is in the spike stage (all sorghum emerged) but before sorghum is 15" tall. For best performance, apply **M1691 Herbicide** when the sorghum crop is in the 3 - 5 leaf stage and weeds are small (less than 3" tall). Use drop pipes (drop nozzles) if sorghum is taller than 8". Keep the spray off the sorghum leaves and out of the whorl to reduce the likelihood of crop injury and to improve spray coverage of weed foliage. Applying **M1691 Herbicide** to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 - 14 days.

Preharvest uses in Texas and Oklahoma only: Up to 8 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre may be applied for weed suppression any time after the sorghum has reached the soft dough stage. An agriculturally approved surfactant may be used to improve performance. Delay harvest until 30 days after a preharvest treatment.

Split Application:

M1691 Herbicide may be applied in split applications: preplant followed by postemergence or preharvest; or postemergence followed by preharvest. Do not exceed 8 fluid ounces per acre, per application or a total of 16 ounces per acre, per season.

Sorghum Tank Mixes* and Sequential Treatments

M1691 herbicide may be applied prior to, in a tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

Acquire™	Guardsman®
Atrazine	Laddok® S-12
Basagran®	Landmaster®
Bicep II Magnum®	Lasso®
Buctril®	Outlook™
Cyclone®	Paramount®
Dual Magnum™	Peak®
Dual II Magnum®	Permit®
Fallow Master®	Ramrod®
Frontier®	Roundup Ultra®
Gramoxone® Extra	

* Follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions.

1.28 Soybean

Preplant Applications:

Apply 4 -16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting soybeans. Do not exceed 16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre in a spring application prior to planting soybeans.

Following application of **M1691 Herbicide** and a minimum accumulation of 1" rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 14 days is required for 8 fluid ounces per acre or less, and 28 days for 16 fluid ounces per acre. These intervals must be observed prior to planting soybeans or crop injury may occur.

Do not make **M1691 Herbicide** preplant applications to soybeans in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

Preharvest Applications:

M1691 Herbicide can be used to control many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppress many biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in soybean prior to harvest (refer to **Section 10**). Apply 8 - 32 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after soybean pods have reached mature brown color and at least 75% leaf drop has occurred.

Do not harvest soybeans until 7 days after application.

Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts, such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for **M1691 Herbicide**. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practice could be instituted.

Do not use preharvest-treated soybean for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

Do not feed soybean fodder or hay following a preharvest application of **M1691 Herbicide**.

Do not make preharvest applications in California.

Soybean Tank Mixes*

Preplant Tank Mixes:

M1691 herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for early preplant use in soybeans including burndown herbicides such as glyphosate (Acquire™, Roundup WeatherMAX®, Roundup PowerMAX® and RT 3®) and 2,4-D or residual herbicides such as Outlook®, Frontier® or Dual Magnum™.

Preharvest Tank Mixes*:

M1691 Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for preharvest use in soybeans such as glyphosate (Roundup WeatherMAX®, Roundup PowerMAX® and RT 3®) and Gramoxone® Extra.

1.29 Sugarcane

Apply **M1691 Herbicide** for control of annual, biennial, or perennial broadleaf weeds listed in **Section 11**. Apply 8 - 24 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre for control of annual weeds, 16 - 32 fluid ounces for control of biennial weeds, and 32 fluid ounces for control or suppression of perennial weeds.

Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

A single retreatment may be made as needed, however, do not exceed a total of 64 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per treated acre during a growing season.

Timing: **M1691 Herbicide** may be applied to sugarcane any time after weeds have emerged, but before the close-in stage of sugarcane. Applications of 32 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre made over the top of actively growing sugarcane may result in crop injury.

When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. Using directed sprays will also help maximize the spray coverage of weed foliage.

* Follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions.

Sugarcane Tank Mixes

M1691 Herbicide may be tank mixed with other products registered for use in sugarcane such as Asulox®, atrazine, Evik®, and 2,4-D. Follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions.

1.30 Farmstead Turf (noncropland) and Sod Farms

Do not use on residential sites.

For use in general farmstead (noncropland) and sod farms, apply 3 – 32 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre to control or suppress growth of many annual, biennial, and some perennial broadleaf weeds commonly found in turf. **M1691 Herbicide** will also suppress many other listed perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush and vine species. Refer to **Table 1** for rate recommendations based on targeted weed or brush species and growth stage. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control. Follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions.

Repeat treatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed 32 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre, per growing season.

Apply 30 - 200 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (3 - 17 quarts of water per 1,000 square feet), depending on density or height of weeds treated and on the type of equipment used.

To avoid injury to newly seeded grasses, delay application of **M1691 Herbicide** until after the second mowing. Furthermore, applying more than 16 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per treated acre may cause noticeable stunting or discoloration of sensitive grass species such as bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass.

In areas where roots of sensitive plants extend, do not apply more than 4 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per treated acre on coarse-textured (sandy-type) soils, or in excess of 8 fluid ounces per treated acre on fine-textured soils. Do not make repeat applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of **M1691 Herbicide** have been activated in the soil by rain or irrigation.

Farmstead Turf (noncropland) and Sod Farm Tank Mixes

Apply 3.2 - 8 fluid ounces of **M1691 Herbicide** per acre in a tank mix with one of the products in Table 8 at the rates listed. Use the higher rates when treating established weeds.

Table 7.

Tank Mix Partner*	Rate Per Acre
bromoxynil (Buctril®)	0.375 - 0.5 pound a.i
MCPA	0.5 - 1.5 pounds a.e.
MCPP	0.5 - 1.5 pounds a.e.
2,4-D	0.5 - 1.5 pounds a.e.
* Follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions.	

WEEDS CONTROLLED

GENERAL WEED LIST, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes

ANNUALS

Alkanet
Amaranth, Palmer, Powell,
Spiny

Aster, Slender
Bedstraw, Catchweed
Beggardweed, Florida

Broomweed, Common
Buckwheat, Tartary, Wild
Buffalobur

Burclover, California
 Burcucumber
 Buttercup, Corn, Creeping,
 Roughseed, Western
 Field
 Carpetweed
 Catchfly, Nightflowering
 Chamomile, Corn
 Chevil, Bur
 Chickweed, Common
 Clovers
 Cockle, Corn, Cow, White
 Cocklebur, Common
 Copperleaf, Hophornbeam
 Cornflower (Bachelor
 Button)
 Croton, Tropic, Woolly
 Daisy, English
 Dragonhead, American
 Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf
 Falseflax, Smallseed
 Fleabane, Annual
 Flixweed
 Fumitory
 Goosefoot, Nettleleaf
 Hempnettle
 Henbit
 Jacobs-Ladder
 Jimsonweed
 Knawel (German Moss)

BIENNIALS

Burdock, Common
 Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's
 Lace)
 Cockle, White
 Eveningprimrose, Common
 Geranium, Carolina

PERENNIALS

Alfalfa¹
 Artichoke, Jerusalem
 Aster, Spiny, Whiteheath
 Bedstraw, Smooth
 Bindweed, Field, Hedge
 Blueweed, Texas
 Bursage, Woollyleaf¹ (Bur
 Ragweed, Povertyweed)
 Buttercup, Tall
 Campion, Bladder
 Chickweed, Field,
 Mouseear
 Chicory¹
 Clover¹, Hop
 Dandelion¹, Common

Knotweed, Prostrate
 Kochia
 Ladysthumb
 Lambsquarters Common
 Lettuce, Miners, Prickly
 Mallow, Common, Venice
 Marestail (Horseweed)
 Mayweed
 Morningglory, Ivyleaf, Tall
 Mustard, Black, Blue,
 Tansy, Treacle, Tumble,
 Wild, Yellowtops
 Nightshade, Black, Cutleaf
 Pennycress, Field
 (Fanweed, Frenchweed,
 Stinkweed)
 Pepperweed, Virginia
 (Peppergrass)
 Pigweed, Prostrate,
 Redroot (Carelessweed),
 Rough, Smooth, Tumble
 Pineappleweed
 Poorjoe
 Poppy, Red-horned
 Puncturevine
 Purslane, Common
 Pusley, Florida
 Radish, Wild

Gromwell
 Knapweed, Diffuse, Spotted
 Mallow, Dwarf
 Plantain, Bracted
 Ragwort, Tansy
 Starthistle, Yellow

Dock¹ Broadleaf
 (Bitterdock), Curly
 Dogbane, Hemp
 Dogfennel¹ (Cypressweed)
 Fern, Bracken
 Garlic, Wild
 Goldenrod, Canada,
 Missouri
 Goldenweed, Common
 Hawkweed
 Henbane, Black¹
 Horsenettle, Carolina
 Ironweed
 Knapweed, Black, Diffuse,
 Russian¹, Spotted

Ragweed, Common, Giant
 (Buffaloweed), Lance-
 Leaf
 Rocket, London, Yellow
 Rubberweed, Bitter
 (Bitterweed)
 Salsify
 Senna, Coffee
 Sesbania, Hemp
 Shepherdspurse
 Sicklepod
 Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)
 Smartweed, Green,
 Pennsylvania
 Sneezeweed, Bitter
 Sowthistle, Annual, Spiny
 Spanish Needles
 Spikeweed, Common
 Spurge, Prostrate, Leafy
 Spurry, Corn
 Starbur, Bristly
 Starwort, Little
 Sumpweed, Rough
 Sunflower, Common (Wild),
 Volunteer
 Thistle, Russian
 Velvetleaf
 Waterhemp, Common, Tall
 Waterprimrose, Winged
 Wormwood

Sweetclover
 Teasel
 Thistle, Bull, Milk, Musk,
 Plumeless

Milkweed, Climbing,
 Common, Honeyvine,
 Western Whorled
 Nettle, Stinging
 Nightshade, Silverleaf
 (White Horsenettle)
 Onion, Wild
 Plaintain, Broadleaf,
 Buckhorn
 Pokeweed
 Ragweed, Western
 Redvine
 Sericia Lespedeza
 Smartweed, Swamp
 Snakeweed, Broom
 Sorrel¹, Red (Sheep Sorrel)

Sowthistle ¹ , Perennial Spurge, Leafy Sundrops Thistle, Canada, Scotch Toadflex, Dalmatian Tropical Soda Apple	Trumpetcreeper (Buckvine) Vetch Waterhemlock, Spotted Waterprimrose, Creeping Woodsorrel ¹ , Creeping, Yellow	Wormwood, Louisiana Yankeeeweed Yarrow, Common ¹	Absinth,
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¹ Noted perennials may be controlled using lower rates of **M1691 Herbicide** than those recommended for other listed perennial weeds.

WOODY

- Alder
- Ash
- Aspen
- Basswood
- Beech
- Birch
- Blackberry²
- Blackgum²
- Cedar²
- Cherry
- Chinquapin
- Cottonwood
- Creosotebush²
- Cucumbertree
- Dewberry²
- Dogwood²
- Elm
- Grape
- Hawthorn (Thornapple)²

- Hemlock
- Hickory
- Honeylocust
- Honeysuckle
- Hornbeam
- Huckleberry
- Huisache
- Ivy, Poison
- Kudzu
- Locust, Black
- Maple
- Mesquite
- Oak
- Oak, Poison
- Olive, Russian
- Persimmon, Eastern
- Pine
- Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)²
- Poplar

SPECIES

- Rabbitbrush
- Redcedar, Eastern²
- Rose², McCartney,
Multiflora
- Sagebrush, Fringed²
- Sassafras
- Serviceberry
- Spicebush
- Spruce
- Sumac
- Sweetgum²
- Sycamore
- Tarbush
- Willow
- Witchhazel
- Yaupon²
- Yucca²

²Growth suppression only

LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Monsanto Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the Complete Directions for Use label booklet ("Directions") when used in accordance with those Directions under the conditions described therein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, NO OTHER EXPRESS WARRANTY OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE. This warranty is also subject to the conditions and limitations stated herein.

Buyer and all users shall promptly notify this Company of any claims whether based in contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage from use or handling which results from conditions beyond the control of this Company, including, but not limited to, incompatibility with products other than those set forth in the Directions, application to or contact with desirable vegetation, failure of this product to control weed biotypes which develop resistance to glyphosate, unusual weather, weather conditions which are outside the range considered normal at the application site and for the time period when the product is applied, as well as weather conditions which are outside the application ranges set forth in the Directions, application in any manner not explicitly set forth in the Directions, moisture conditions outside the moisture range specified in the Directions, or the presence of products other than those set forth in the Directions in or on the soil, crop or treated vegetation.

This Company does not warrant any product reformulated or repackaged from this product except in accordance with this Company's stewardship requirements and with express written permission from this Company.

For in-crop (over-the-top) uses on Roundup Ready crops, crop safety and weed control performance are not warranted by Monsanto when this product is used in conjunction with "brown bag" or "bin run" seed saved from previous year's production and replanted.

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Upon opening and using this product, buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted the terms of this LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY which may not be varied by any verbal or written agreement. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened. -

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EPA Reg. No. 524-582

EPA Establishment No. [insert appropriate est. no.]

Lot number [insert appropriate lot number]

Net contents [insert net contents]

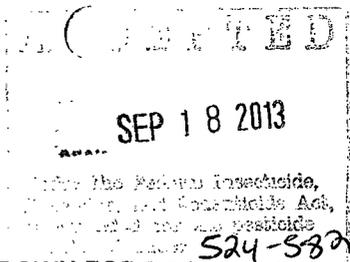
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MONSANTO COMPANY
800 N. Lindbergh Blvd.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, 63167 U.S.A.

© [DATE]

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II. SUPPLEMENTAL LABELS FOR EPA REG. No. 524-582

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M1691 HERBICIDE SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL

FOR USE ON DICAMBA-TOLERANT SOYBEAN MON 87708 GROWN FOR RESEARCH, FIELD TRIALS OR SEED PRODUCTION ONLY, INCLUDING USDA REGULATED PLANTINGS OR SEED PRODUCTION.

This supplemental label expires September 6, 2016, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

EPA Reg. No. 524-582

Directions For Use

Refer to the M1691 Herbicide main label, EPA Reg. No. 524-582, for complete Directions For Use and all applicable restrictions and precautions. When following the instructions on this supplemental label, the user must have this label and the entire M1691 Herbicide container label in possession at the time of pesticide application.

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Product Information

Dicamba-tolerant soybean MON 87708 contains patented technology licensed exclusively to Monsanto Company. Planting of dicamba-tolerant soybean MON 87708 may only be done under agreement and following all instructions of Monsanto Company.

This product may be used for weed control and for control of non-dicamba-tolerant soybean in research, field trials or seed production, including USDA regulated plantings, or seed production fields of dicamba-tolerant soybean MON 87708. Severe injury or destruction of the soybeans will result if soybeans not designated as dicamba-tolerant soybean MON 87708 are sprayed with this product.

Application Instructions

This product will control labeled weeds and non-dicamba-tolerant soybean in research, field trials, or seed production, including USDA regulated plantings, or seed production fields of dicamba-tolerant soybean MON 87708.

Apply up to 32 fluid ounces of this product in 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre as a broadcast spray. A second application up to 32 fluid ounces per acre may be applied after a 21-day interval, if needed, to control weeds or non-dicamba-tolerant soybean plants.

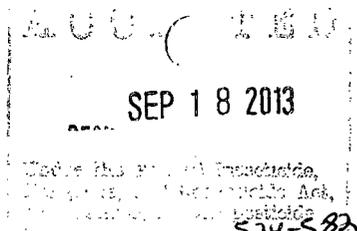
Application Timing. This product may be applied to dicamba-tolerant soybean MON 87708 preplant, preemergence and from emergence to harvest.

Use Restrictions

- Maximum Seasonal Use Rate. Do not exceed a maximum rate of 64 fluid ounces of M1691 Herbicide per acre per year.
- Avoid off-target movement. Use extreme care when applying M1691 Herbicide to prevent injury to non-target plants. Refer to M1691 Herbicide main label for information regarding aerial and ground application recommendations and restrictions.

Do not feed MON 87708 soybean fodder or hay. Harvested dicamba-tolerant soybean MON 87708 grain, forage and hay cannot be used or processed for food or feed.

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**M1691 HERBICIDE SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL
FOR USE ON DICAMBA-TOLERANT COTTON GH_S26695 GROWN FOR RESEARCH, FIELD
TRIALS, OR SEED PRODUCTION ONLY, INCLUDING USDA REGULATED PLANTINGS OR SEED
PRODUCTION**

This supplemental label expires September 6, 2016, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

EPA Reg. No. 524-582

Directions For Use

Refer to the M1691 Herbicide main label, EPA Reg. No. 524-582, for complete Directions For Use and all applicable restrictions and precautions. When following the instructions on this supplemental label, the user must have this label and the entire M1691 Herbicide container label in possession at the time of pesticide application.

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Product Information

Dicamba-tolerant cotton GH_S26695 contains patented technology. Planting of dicamba-tolerant cotton GH_S26695 may only be done under agreement with and following all instructions of Monsanto Company.

This product may be used for weed control and for control of non-dicamba-tolerant cotton in research, field trials or seed production, including USDA regulated plantings, or seed production fields of dicamba-tolerant cotton GH_S26695. Severe injury or destruction of the cotton crop will result if cotton not designated as dicamba-tolerant cotton GH_S26695 is sprayed with this product.

Application Instructions

This product will control labeled weeds and non-dicamba tolerant cotton in research, field trials or seed production, including USDA regulated plantings, or in seed production fields of dicamba-tolerant cotton GH_S26695.

Apply up to 32 fluid ounces of this product in 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre as a broadcast spray. A second application up to 32 fluid ounces per acre may be applied if needed to control weeds or non-dicamba-tolerant cotton plants.

Application timing. This product may be applied to dicamba-tolerant cotton GH_S26695 preplant, pre-emergence and from emergence to harvest.

Use Restrictions

- Maximum seasonal use rate. Do not exceed a maximum rate of 64 fluid ounces of this product per acre per year.
- Avoid off-target movement. Use extreme care when applying M1691 Herbicide to prevent injury to non-target plants. Refer to M1691 Herbicide main label for information regarding aerial and ground application recommendations and restrictions.
- Do not feed GH_S26695 cotton seed or gin trash that is treated with this product. Harvested dicamba-tolerant GH_S26695 cotton treated with M1691 herbicide cannot be used or processed for food or feed.

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**M1691 HERBICIDE SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL
FOR USE ON DICAMBA-TOLERANT CORN PVCMT507801 OR PVCMT507802 GROWN FOR
RESEARCH, FIELD TRIALS, OR SEED PRODUCTION ONLY, INCLUDING USDA-REGULATED
PLANTINGS OR SEED PRODUCTION**

This supplemental label expires September 6, 2016, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

EPA Reg. No. 524-582

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. The supplemental labeling and the entire M1691 Herbicide container label, EPA Reg. No. 524-582, must be in possession of the user at the time of application. Read the label affixed to the container for M1691 Herbicide before applying. Use of M1691 Herbicide according to this labeling is subject to the use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for M1691 Herbicide.

Product Information

Dicamba-tolerant corn PVCMT507801 and PVCMT507802 contain patented technology licensed exclusively to Monsanto Company. Planting of dicamba-tolerant corn PVCMT507801 and PVCMT507802 may only be done under agreement and following all instructions of Monsanto Company.

This product may be used for weed control and for control of non-dicamba-tolerant corn grown for research, field trials, or seed production only, including USDA-regulated plantings or seed production fields of dicamba-tolerant corn PVCMT507801 and PVCMT507802. Severe injury or destruction of the corn will result if corn not designated as dicamba tolerant corn PVCMT507801 and PVCMT507802 is sprayed with this product.

Application Instructions

This product can be used to control labeled weeds and non-dicamba-tolerant corn in research, field trials, and seed production, including USDA-regulated plantings, or seed production fields of dicamba-tolerant corn PVCMT507801 and PVCMT507802.

Apply up to 32 fluid ounces of this product in 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre as a broadcast spray. A second application up to 32 fluid ounces per acre may be applied if needed to control weeds or non-dicamba-tolerant corn plants.

Application Timing. This product may be applied to dicamba-tolerant corn PVCMT507801 and PVCMT507802 preplant, preemergence, and from emergence to harvest.

Use Restrictions

- Maximum seasonal use rate – Do not exceed a maximum rate of 64 fluid ounces of M1691 Herbicide per acre per year.
- Avoid off-target movement - Use extreme care when applying M1691 Herbicide to avoid injury to desirable plants. Refer to M1691 Herbicide main label for information regarding aerial and ground applications.
- Do not feed PVCMT507801 and PVCMT507802 corn forage or fodder. Harvested dicamba-tolerant corn PVCMT507801 and PVCMT507802 grain, forage, and fodder cannot be used or processed for food or feed.